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TORTURED FIFTY-ONE HOURS.

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JOHN TOMS TRICKD UP BY HIS WRISTS BY TWO ROBBERS.

They Want His Money and They Also Want Rovenge-They Get Both-In Constant Agony from Saturday Noon Until S P. M. Monday-Discovered by Miss Kilpatrick, who Gets a Man to Cut Him Down,

At 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, John Toms, who takes care of an unoccupied house near New Brun-wick during the winter, was attacked in the house by two men. They knocked im down, bound, gagged, and robbed him. and then hung him up by the wrists to a hook in the wall, so that his feet barely touched the floor. They secured \$57, and then fled. At 3 'clock on Monday afternoon the daughter of the owner of the house discovered him hang-ing there, and cut him down. He was daubed with blood, badly bruised, and both wrists were cut through to the bone by the rope. He had been hanging fifty-one hours. He was able to speak when found, and a few hours later he described his assailants to the authorities. He is very weak now, but it is pretty certain that he will live. He is 54 years old

and a man of uniformly steady habits. The house where this atrocity was committed is known as the "Old Felter Mansion." It wick, and just over the line in Somerset county. New Brunswick is in Middlesex It is a fine old two-story frame house, built years ago by Fletcher Feiter, and now owned by Mrs. Jane Ellpatrick, a rich widow, who occupies it in summer and lives in New Brunswick during the winter. Directly epposite the house is another unoccupied dwelling owned by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and known as the "John Boun-

der property." John Toms has been in Mrs. Kilpatrick's employ for three years. Previous to that he was in one employ for thirty-three years. When Mrs. Kilpatrick moved to town last fall she left Toms on the place to look after it and feed the three cows and the horse which were left there. He used to bring milk to the family night. About five months ago a man moved into the John Boundey house, scross the way, to look after it. He was a small, thin man of 28 years. He was John Walker of New Brunswick. He made no attempt to be friendly with his lonely neighbor across the way, and Toms made no advances toward him. Toms didn't like his appearance. A month or two ago another man joined Walker, a powerful fellow of less than middle age, . He was noticeably tall, broad, and thick. Toms liked the new man even less than he did Walker. The new man even less than he did Walker. The new man went by the name of Frank. It wan't known till yesterday that his last name was Cook. He is a stranger in New Brunswick. Late in December a key to the back door of the kilpatrick house was missed, and in some way or other Tems discovered that the two men across the way had it. Some words passed between them, and Toms reported the matter to lirs kilpatrick. On his advice she decided not to make any trouble about it, because he thought the men not above revenging themselves by burning the place or committing some depredations. But thereafter relations between him and his neighbors were strained. On Jan. 8 Toms got up to find the place had been robbed of two pots of extra butter, containing forty pounds, and having a market value of \$25. He went to town and lodged a complaint against Walker and Cook. He had no proof, but the town authorities worked the case up and discovered that the butter had been sold in town. That fact would enable them to cross into Somerset county and arrest the thieves there by virtue of the State law against carrying property stolen in one county into another county. This gave Middless; jurisdiction, and it seemed to require esty a little more syidence to place the theft usen the two men. Walker and Cook heard of these proceedings, and as the law carried with

Byon them.
At 12 o'clock last Saturday the two men entered the Felter House and found Toms in the diding room. Walker. Toms says, earlied a coll of rope and a fowel which he had brought from the other house. They spoke to Toms net appeasantly, He asked them what they wanted and what the rope was for. Thereupon one of them. Toms does not recall which one, struck him violently on the back of the head with some heavy instrument. Toms fell stunned. When he regained consciousness he found that he heavy instrument. Tems fell stunned. When he regained consciousness he found that he was bound hand and foot with the rope. His wrists were joined behind his back, and tied so closely together with rope that he suffered great pain. When he opened his eyes the men stood him up against the wall, and one of them drew a revolver and pointed it at him. They were talking calmly together meantime, and did not heed his rightened demands to be released. Then one of them said roughly that he knew there was money in the house, and wanted to know right off without any fooling where it was. Toms replied that the only money or valuables in the house were his savings. They were in his coat in a pockethook. The men got this out, and found \$57. This they pocketed. Then they pointed the revolver again at him, and winker said:

"We took that butter. You know it, but we'll kill you if you tell on us."

Thoy laughed at this, and without further words selred him and dragged him up two flights of stairs to a small clothes room under the peak of the roof. It was the mest secluded room in the house. Toms was then screaming and shouling in terror, but they soon stopped that. Cook took the towel which Walker had brought with him, and gagged him tightly, so that he could not scream. Then they took to

room in the house. Toms was then screaming and should in terror, but they soon stopped that. Cook book the twel which Walker had brought with him, and gagged him tightly, so that he could not seroam. Then they took the remaining rope, and fastened an end of it to the rope which bound his wrists. Next, standing him with his back against the wail, under a stout hook hear the celling, they flung the rope over the hook, and began hauling on it. This, of course, raised comes bound arms backward and threw his body forward. They kept on pulling until only the tips of his toes rested on the floor. Then they tied the rope and stood to one side to examine their work. Toms describes his situation at this time as one of extreme agony. The men then nodiced and left the room. They shut the door and hooked it on the outside. And it, order to make doubly sure that he wouldn't get out if he should got free, they gathered together a great quantity of furniture and ulied it up against the door on the outside, so that no human force exerted from within could push it open.

On Saturday night Mrs. Kilpatrick was aunerised not to see Toms and his milk came at her cay had been exceedingly stormy and slippery, and she supposed that he dist not wante take house against the door on the cutside. At noon on Monday she and her fault wanter concluded that some one ought to go sat and see what was the matter. So Miss Judia Kilpatrick drove out. She went to the same first The horse neighed and the cows made agreat noise and acted strangely. She was frightened, and hurried into the louse, she as modely. She went up stairs and found soon. They thoroughly alarmed, she went allower the house again, and finally ran up to the top floor. There she was terrified at the slant of the furniture piled against the door of the little room. She was not strong enough to move the sone of the door of the little room. She was not strong enough to move the sone of the door of the little room. She was not strong enough to seven the sign of the furniture piled agai

while and soreamed excitedly.

She thought the man dead, but at her words as expression of life flitted across Tome's livid and blood-streaked face, and he murmured in almost indistinguishable but rapid tones:

Let me down and I'll tell you. Let me down, let me down.

List me down and I'll tell you. Let me down and let me were members of the same company in the Contederate army. Hayes alleges that in 1878 Linn, in a letter to a mutual friend, gave his experience in the army, and if the seller without his comrade Hayes, while on a raid, had stolen a widew's only horse. The letter by accident recently fell into the bands of the plaintiff, and the libel suit is the result.

Sherts Bergen Accidentally Shot,

The two men were members of the army and her company in the Contederate army. Hayes alleges that in 1878 Linn, in a letter to a mutual friend, gave his experience in the army, and if the surface army. Hayes alleges that in 1878 Linn, in a letter to a mutual friend, gave his experience in the army, and if the surface army. Hayes alleges that in 1878 Linn, in a letter to a mutual friend, gave his experience in the army, Hayes alleges that in 1878 Linn, in a letter to a mutual friend, gave his experience in the army, Hayes alleges that in 1878 Linn, in a letter to a mutual friend, gave his experience in the company

in a wagon and drove him to Mrs. Kilpatrick's home. Dr. H. R. Baldwin drossed his wounds and gave him slight nourishment. That night he was able to talk to Recorder Harkins and name the assailants. Mayor H. W. Van Cleef, who is Mrs. Kilpatrick's lawyer, was called in and took charge of the case. Chief of Police Harding detailed Detectives Oliver and Monsell, who started after the two men. The warrants accuse Walker and Cook of bringing butter slolen in Bomerset county. That change gives the officials jurisdiction for immediate action. although the crime was committed in Romerset county. It would be a waste of valuable time to have summoned Somerset county authorities from Somerville. When the men are caught they can be turned over to Somerset for punishment. Mayor van Cleef said yeater day that undoubtedly the men would get the full measure of punishment. Somerset county can sentence them each for ten years for assault with Intent to rob and ten years more for grand larceny in the butter case. Then Middlesex county can have them. If it wants to for five years each, on the separate charges of bringing stolen butter and stolen money into the county.

The men can also be fined in the aggregate informed of the facts in the case. Secretary informed of the facts in the case. Secretary

diseax county can have them. If it wants to, for five years each, on the separate charges of bringing stolen butter and stolen money into the county.

The men can also be fined in the aggregate \$1,500 each, which they can be made to work out, in default of payment, at the rate of one day for each dollar. This would add nearly three years more to the sentence. Of course, if Toms dies they can be convicted of murder. The Mayor and Recorder have kept the affair quiet until to-day, so as to give the detectives a chance to locate the men. They are now located, and despatches are expected any time saying that they are in custody.

Toms's condition is critical. The doctor says it is a wonderful thing that he stood the strain as he did. He would probably have died if left strung up two or three hours longer. It is said that hardly any other method of tring a man could have been as agonizing. Toms has since said that he did not know it was lossible for a man to suffer such agony and live. He did not know a great part of the time, whether he was alive or dead. He believes he was unconscious a part of the time. He did not expect to be rescued. Besides the injuries described he has a frightful gash on the back of his head where he was first struck, and his arms, shoulders, back, and stomach are fearfully strained. He said once that he believed he suffered more from the strain on his back than from any other cause. He is too weak to talk much.

MARCHING OUT OF PINE RIDGE

8,000 Soldiers in a New Camp-The Indians who will Visit Washingto

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 21, via Rushrille.—There was a general movement of troops to-day. Nearly 3,000 soldiers, or almost the entire fighting force of the army in the field. are now in camp on Craven Creek, four miles from the agency. They will be reviewed by Gen. Miles to-morrow, and then it is probable that they will be sent to their posts.

It has been decided to keep the First Regiment of Infantry and the first battalion of the Ninth Cavalry on the reservation for one month, Capt. Taylor and his scouts may also be kept for further service. The movement of the troops caused some constornation among the Indians, who evidently thought that their prophecy that they were all to be massacred was about to be realized. They threw out a

was about to be realized. They threw out a line of pickets about their village, and as the troopers swept past over the dusty trail the Indians began to jeer them.

There was a big beef issue for the Ogallaias to-day, 215 steers being turned loose before their rifles. The Brules will be fed to-morrow. Nearly two hundred of these Indians who have surrendered their rifles are now on the way back to their reservation. As soon as the rest of the late hostiles lay down their arms they will be escorted to their agency.

The four army officers appointed as Indian agents have reported to Capt. Ewers of the Fifth Infantry of duty. Capt. Lee of the Ninth Infantry will be stationed at Rosebud. Capt. Plerce of the First Infantry at Pine Ridge, and Capt. Hurst of the Twelfth Infantry at Cheyenne River. These officers will exercise over the Indians such military supervision and control as may be necessary without interfering unnecessarily with the routine administrations of the agents of the Indian Bureau under the prescribed regulations of the Interior Department. This military surveillance will be maintained to the extent of ascertaining or anticipating any turbulent feeling that may require the action of the military. The agents are also instructed to study the condition of the Indians, to learn the origin of the frequent hostile demonstrations, and to report upon their agricultural progress. It will be noted that Major McLanghlin at Standing Rock is

THE CHICAGO AND ERIE STRIKE.

Passenger Trains Running, but Preights

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—General Manager Tucker of the Chicago and Erie Railroad made the following statement this afternoon in regard to the strike of despatchers and conductors on that line:

"There are six despatchers and from fifteen to thirty conductors on strike. Every one of our passenger trains has moved on time to-day except the North Judson, Ind., accommodation. We are not trying to move any freight trains and shall not do so until the situation

"If not a wheel turns on the Chicago and Erie during the term of my natural life that man Scott will not be reinstated. If the company was wrong in the matter it would scknowledge it and put the man back, but it is right and proposes to stay right. We expect right and proposes to stay right, we expect
the few men out will see their mistake and go
to work again. They have no real grievance.
Some of our wires were cut last night east of
funtington, Ind. That shows the animus of
some of the parties concerned in this thing."
The Chicago strikers to-day made an effort
to induce the yardmen and switchmen to join
in the strike. In this they were unsuccessful.

First Vice-President Middleton said yester-First Vice-President Middleton said yesterday:

"The trouble occurred at Huntington Ind., when C. C. Scott, a train despatcher at that place, was dismissed for issuing a lop order, by means of which two freight trains nearly collided, endangering the lives of engineers, firemen, and brakemen. By the merest chance the despatcher's error was discovered. Scott is secretary of the Order of Railroad Conductors and Despatchers, hence the stand the conductors and despatchers have taken. There are only a few men on strike. The despatchers' places have been filled, and the conductors' places will all be taken inside of twenty-four hours, which will end the whole matter. Under no circumstances will Scott be reinstated."

Lottery Mail Matter Selzed.

CAMDEN, N.J., Jan. 21.—Postmaster Browning made his third seizure to-day of lottery mail matter addressed to residents of this city. matter addressed to residents of this city. The matter consisted of about seventy-five circulars of the Louisiana Lottery Company, signed by L. C. Crosley, 292 Washington street. Boston, stating that a drawing of the lottery would be held on the 17th day of February and that all tickets drawing less than \$1,000 would be cashed at the above address in Boston, and those drawing over that amount would be cashed at New Orleans.

In accordance with the instructions he has received from Washington, Postmaster Browning forwarded the entire lot to Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

Blaine makes no concealment of his belief that the United States Government was purposely snubbed by her Majesty's representatives, and an investigation of the facts shows beyond dispute that the only reason why the United States will not be officially represented at the exposition is that no invitation was ex-tended that could be properly accepted. The exposition opens at Jamaica on the 27th of this month, and the Governments of all the countries of the Western hemisphere will be repre-sented except the United States. It has been alleged on the part of Great Britain that ar invitation was sent to the United States, but a most thorough search of the records of the State Department has failed to bring to light any communication which could be construed to mean a formal invitation.

The nearest approach to a communication of this character is a note which was written by Sir Julian I'auncefote to Secretary Blaine on Jan. 15, 1890, in which he says that he "transmits, by direction of Lord Salisbury, copies of the regulations framed in regard to an exhibition to be held in 1891 at Kingston, Jamaica," and concludes his brief epistle by saying: "I am instructed to request, in communicating these papers, that they may be brought to the notice of persons in the United States interested in such an undertaking."

This request was promptly complied with, and advertisements were inserted in several papers, setting forth in full the prospectus and

regulations concerning the exposition. The failure of the Government to take any leading steps in the matter has been harshly criticised by those who were unaware of the fact that the invitation has never been extended. The Commissioners of the World's dies to secure exhibits, after completing arrangements with prominent houses interested in the Jamaica trade, are the persons most seriously embarrassed by the unfortunate state of affairs. Secretary Blaine has prepared a letter for the use of one of these Commissioners, which fully explains the reasons for the apparent lack of interest demonstrated by the desartment. The letter says that the only intimation the department has received from proper official sources is the note of Sir Julian Pauncefote, and that did not contain a formal invitation from her Majesty's Government to the United States to participate in the exposition. It contained merely a request to bring the matter to the attention of persons interested in such an undertaking, and this was promptly done. Mr. Blaine concludes the letter by adding that he is free to say that had Sir Julian Pauncefote's note conveyed a formal invitation to take part in the Jamaica Exposition, he would have cheerfully brought the subject to the attention of Congress for such action as it thought proper. rangements with prominent houses interested

as may be necessary without interfering unnecessarily with the routine administrations of the nagents of the Indian Bureau under the prescribed regulations of the Interfor Department. This military surveillance will be maintained to the extent of ascertaining or anticipating any turbulent feeling that may require the action of the military. The agents are also instructed to study the condition of the Indiana, to learn the origin of the fraquent hostile demonstrations, and to report upon their agricultural progress. It will be noted that Major McLaughlin at Standing Rock. Is the sole survivor of the wholesale deposition of civilian Indian agents. Gen. Brooke is now in command of the army at Pine Ridge, as it is expected that Gen. Miles will return to Chicago this weak. Brooke's camp is nearly two miles long. It is pitched in a ravine with the infantry and artillery on the north and the cavalry on south.

The delegation of Indians which is to visit Washington and tell the Great Father about their grievances will, it is said, be composed of Little Wound. Big Road. Knife Chief, Dog Chief, nephew of feel Cloud: Two Strike, Cow Dog, or Turning Bear, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, and American Horse. The radical element in the present userising, which is led by Short Buill and Kicking Bear, will not be represented.

had been completed for the opening of the Exposition on the 27th of January, 1891; that plans far the construction of the necessary buildings were being perfected in the United States, and that materials and skilled workmen from this country were to be employed in Janualea carrying out the plans. It was further learned that in June last Sir Julian Paunosfote wrote to the Commissioner of Education here inquiring whether the United Education here in the country, and also of the Japanese exhibit belonging to that bureau. This communication was not transmitted through the State Department as is the uniform custom in all matters where a foreign Government is interested. The Commissioner of Education renied that he could not comply with the wheles of the Commissioners of the Exposition without authority of Congress, and he in turn inquired whether an invitation had been extended congress probably would make necessary provisions for its acceptance. Nothing further was heard from Sir Julian in that direction. Boon after this correspondence the colonial Treasurer of Jamaica, through the United States Consul at Kingston, solicited from the Treasury Department an exhibit of specimens of coins and securities of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury Politicy replied the wishes action of Congress. An attempt was also made by the colonial Government of Jamaica thought the Congress. An attempt was also made by the Colonial Government of Jamaica to gain an exhibit from the Post Office Department, but the result was the same in this case as in the others.

Notwithstanding the inability of the Government of particular in the commercial relations between the United States and Jamaica for her substitution of the control of the substitution of the States of the I

can never offer as good a market for our products as can her rival, even though she possesses many thousands of square miles less of territory, but boasts of a population twelve times larger, and for this reason can offer inducements twice twelve times greater for the commerce of the West Indies."

Continuing, the editorial says that Mr. Foster struck the keynote of the situation when he said that the only way to build up a trade between the sister colonies was by subsidising a line of steamers which could trade between thingston and Montreal during the summer months, and adds: "This method, which was pursued alone by the Colonial Government, is the reason for the large traffic which is now annually carried on between the West Indies and the United States. If Canada wants the trade of Jamaica she must subsidize a line of steamers and send a line of merchandiso that are as cheap, if not cheaper, and as good as the staples now imported from New York. No other concession can be expected from us we cannot afford to sacrifice any portion of that trade we now enjoy with the United States, and which has cost us years of anxious toil and the expenditure of thousands of pounds of the taxpayers hard earnings to establish. Even after Unnada has established her ability to produce as good and machinery as the United States, she must be prepared to do battle with their New York brethren, and thus capture a share of the trade from the land of wooden nutmengs."

Conies of this outspoken opinion have been sent to the State Department and read with great interest. Secretary Blaine is surprised that England should attempt to shut the United States out of the competition race for the West Indies trade in such a cheap manner.

PAINT CREEK'S POSTMASTER SHOOTS. He Was About to Dabble to Green Goods

and Suspected Conspiracy. BAHWAY, Jan. 21.-A well-dressed young man entered the Rahway House at noon to-day. and registered as James Vance of Jersey City. At 4:30 o'clock the Southern express arrived. and one of the passengers, a tall wearing a slouch hat, went to the Rahway House and registered as J. W. Maynor, West Virginia. He asked Proprietor Swain if Vance A short time afterward the two men came down stairs and entered the barroom. They had a drink and then strolled out toward the Vance is the leader of a bunco gang, and has

been shadowed by two detectives, who followed him and Maynor to the station. The detectives asked Chief of Police Tucker to arrest the men. Tucker caught Vance just as a train was moving out for New York. Vance made a jump for the train and got upon the platform, dragging Tucker after him. The Chief ordered the conductor to stop the train, which he did, and Tucker took his man off. As seen as Maynor saw that his friend was arrested he broke away and made a bee line for the hotel. He entered the reading room and sat down and began reading a newspaper.

Tucker had sont Special Officer Ward to arrest Maynor. Ward entered the reading room, and wasking up to Maynor, said: "I have been sent here to but you under arrest, so come slong." Maynor jumped to his feet, and whipplant out a 44-calibre revolver levelled it at Ward's breast and fired. Ward jumped to one side, and received the bullet in his arm. Those in the room began to stampeds. Maynor saying that he would shoot the first one who came near him. Maynor then raise the revolver, and said that if they intended to arrest him he would blow his brains out. He raised the revolver, and pointing it at his head was about to puil the trigger when Proprietor swain knecked it from his hand. He stooped and picked the revolver up and pointing to those in the room said he would shoot the first one who followed him, and backed to the door. When he gained the street he turned and field down the railroad track to Houghton-ville, two miles below this place. Here he took a train for New Brunswick where he was arrested upon a telegraph order from Chief Tucker. Vance was locked up on a charge of swindling, and Maynor is held for attempting to kill Ward.

Maynor says he had been dealing with green goods men, and when Ward, who was in plain-clothes, told him he was under arrest he thought it was part of a con-piracy. He is sorry now that he shot Ward. Maynor is Postmaster at Paint Creek, W. Va. He has \$181 in good money. him and Maynor to the station. The detectives asked Chief of Police Tucker to arrest the

employed teaching school. Mrs. Nayler of 806 West Fifty-sixth street. New York, called on the Rev. Mr. George at the jail on Monday. She said that she came for

New York, called on the Rev. Mr. George at the jail on Monlay. She said that she came for the purpose of going on his bail bond, but upon learning what a scoundrel he was she refused to do so. Mrs. Nayler also called on Lottie at Leeds, and told her that if she recovered she would provide a home for her. Lottie was in her employ as a nurse over one year.

An autopsy was held to-day by physicians of this village, revealing the most brutal malpractice on the part of Dr. Erway. The inquest will be held on Friday next. The prisoners will then be rearrested on the charge of murder. The brother of Lottie came to-day and the body was delivered over to him, after the jury viewed the same, and was taken to Matteawan this evening.

Lottie Townsend was a native of Toronda. Dutchess county. Her father still lives there with Lottie's stepmother and her only brother. Merritt Townsend. A reporter called on Mrs. Townsend, and she said that the father of the girl, who is a traveiling agent, was prostrated with grief at a friend's house in New York. She said that she and Lottie's father had always done their full duty by the girl, but that as soon as she reached the age of 16 she be-same wasried of living at home. Three years ago, while Lottie was employed as a trimmer at Townsins's hat factory, she loft her home and went to board with a Fiskill Landing family. She had seen the girl as done their only since then, and the last time was about a year ago at Fishkill Landing. She said the girl was at one time a member of the Methodist Church at Fishkill Landing, but that the same place.

Mail Wagons Have the Right of Way.

On several occasions recently the mails despatched from the Post Office to trains leaving Jersey City have failed to make connection owing to the blockade in West street, and important mails have been delayed in conand important mails have been delayed in consequence. The United States statute which pupishes the "wilful obstruction" of any vehicle conveying the mails could not be so construed as to require drivers of other vehicles to yield their places in line, and l'ostmaster van Cott has asked that polleemen on duty at the forries be ordered to secure unobstructed passage for the mail wagons. Acting Superinendent Byrnes ropiled that "instructions have been issued to the force that the United States mails have the right of way, and that every effort be made to prevent their detention."

James Finn keeps a saloon at 357 Kent avenue, Brooklyn. He had closed it up, and was enjoying a walk in the company of Thomas Crotty early vestorday morning, when he remembered that he wanted something from behind his bar. When he opened the door of the saloon he saw Thomas Cunningham sitting on the counter filling himself up with whiskey. Mr. Finn got a bottle and started to beat the intruder, who showed fight. Mr. Crotty recognized Cunningham as one of his friends, and tried to restrain Mr. Finn. Ambulance Surgeon Orrell sewed up the wounds received by Crotty and by Cunningham. Mr. Finn needed no medical attendance. Cunningham went to all to await trial for burglary.

Consumptive Degan Returns from Berlin. William Degan, the American consumptive patient who, in November last, was sent to patient who, in November last, was sent to Berlin by Mr. W. J. Arkell to be treated by Prof. Roch. returned to New York yesterday on the steamship Massdam. He was accompanied by Dr. W. A. Taltavall. his medical attendant. Degan improved considerably under the treatment by inoculations. Dr. Taltavall brought two bottles of lymph for St. Francis & Hospital in the city and Degan will be admitted to the heapital tending when the treatment by injections of lymph will be resumed.

The London and Liverpool will close on Sat-urday night next. Clothing slaughtered at any price. Open evenings.—Ado.

MR. RHETT'S SIDEOFTHE CASE

HE DENIES THAT HE ATTEMPTED TO ABDUCT THE GIRLS FROM JERSEY CITY.

He Says They Pollowed Him Across the Perry and Importuned Him as He Was About to Take a Cab-Some of the Jersey City Street Girls, it is Asserted, are Capable of Such Conduct, William P. Rhett, a member of the well-known

South Carolina family of that name, is looked up in the Tombs on a charge of abducting THE SUN restorday morning. According to the story told by Detective Vail of the steambost squad he was in the not of enticing a 10ferry when he was arrested. Vall said that about two weeks ago a citizen came to the river police station at Pier A, and said that a young man was in the habit of enticing little girls from Jersey City and taking them off in a ab, presumably for immoral purposes. Capt. Schmittberger detailed him to look after the ase and he had kept a pretty steady watch at the Cortlandt street ferry since. On Tuesday night, he said, he was standing under the shed that faces West street when he saw a man and four little girls come out of the gates from a ferryboat and walk up to Edward Lally, one of the night hawks who keeps his coach at the stand outside the ferry house. He suspected immediately that this was the man be was looking for and he stepped quietly behind a carriage. The man talked with Lally a moment and then opened the cab door and the girls to get in. The girls ranged in age from eight to twelve years. The largest and the one that appeared to be the oldest held

"Come on " said one of the other girls to her he will give you lots of nice things." The girl still refused. Then, the detective says, the man tried to coax her, but it was no use. Nearly fifteen minutes had elapsed when the man seized her by the arm and tried to drag her into the cab. At this moment one of the other night hawks saw the detective and said something in a whisper to Lally, who said quickly: "Well, if those girls are going with you you can't have my cab."

At the same time he shut the cab deor. Then the detective ran around to where the man was standing and selzed him by the cost collar with one hand, while with the other he reached to catch two of the girls. The other two had run into the ferryhouse. He only succeeded in catching one. The man, the detective says, reached night hawks seized him. Finally he consented

On the way to the police station he pro-tested his innocence of any intention of wrong. He said he had not tried to induce the Firls to go with him in the cab, and did not want them to go with him. At the Church street station he said he was William P. Ehett, a clerk, of 34 West Seventeenth street, and asked the Sergeant to send for his lawyer. John Abney. The girl said she was Mamie Williams, 10 years old.

swain knocked it from his hand. He stooped and pleked the revolver up and pointing to a those in the recover up and pointing to those in the recover up and pointing to a those in the recover up and pointing to the sire of the sire of the sire of the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the lirst one who followed him, and backed to the list one who followed him, and backed to the list of the back and she gave full directions as to the funeral and place of burial, which takes place at Mattewan, her former home, on Thursday afternoon. The prisoners, the liev, Mr. George and Dr. Erway to be gave full directions as to the funeral and place of burial, which takes place at Mattewan, her former home, on Thursday afternoon. The prisoners, the liev, Mr. George and Dr. Erway to be mind was clear at times up to the last, and she gave full directions as to the funeral and place of burial, which takes place at Mattewan, her former home, on Thursday afternoon. The prisoners, the liev, Mr. George and Dr. Erway to be mind was clear at times up to the last, and she gave full directions as to the funeral and place of burial, which takes place at Mattewan, her former home, on Thursday afternoon. The prisoners, the liev, Mr. George and Dr. Erway to be found if the boat, and said the him to buy papers and flowers. He said the there were well with a said they had to her he had treated them nice things.

The Rev. Mr. George and Dr. Erway to be skein and wanted him to only papers and flowers. He again refused. He bargained with a hackman to take him home, and was just about to get into a cab when he was ar-rested. The lawyer asked that Khett should

rested. The lawyer asked that thett should have an examination to-morrow, and Justice Taintor agreed. He liked bail at \$1.000, which the young man did not turnish.

Nighthawk Laily told Detective Vall, so the detective says, that he had taken Rhett with two little girls on one trip before; where he would not \$\frac{\text{St}}{2}\$, decarge McCue, another hackman, the detective says, had seen lithet take girls away in a carriage.

Hhett is employed as a clerk in the office of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah. He lives with his uncle. W. H. Rhett, who is the general freight agent of the line. The office of the company is at 317 Broadway, and Rhett has been employed there seven years. He acted as passenger clerk, and had charge of the sale of all the tickets. He handled hundreds of dollars a day. He is looked upon by all his associates as an exemplary young man. He was always at his post in the daytime, and seldon left his uncle's house at night. Mr. Porter, the assistant manager of the office, called on him at the Tomis. To him Rhett said he was not guilty. "It's a case of mistaken identity," he said. Mr. Porter believes him, and so do all his associates. They all declared yosterday that they firmly believed that an awful mistake had been made. Mr. Porter washasked how libet that one to be in Jersey City. He said: "He went over there hast night with a friend from the South to see him off on a train. He stayed with him until the train stated, and then returned to the city." In seat, in all the sears he has never years, and I tell you that he never had any inclination that way, in and the rearrance was more steady young man in my life. He is a gontisman to the fact quiet? I never knew a more steady young man in my life. He is a gontisman to the fact quiet? In sever knew a more steady young man in my life. He is a gontisman that he was do you suppose he could have kept the fact quiet? I never knew a more steady young man in my life. He is a gontisman him dead here to be in the carriage with the girls and that

Teacher Lindhagen Arrested. Siegfried Lindbagen of 254 Fifty-third street

Brooklyn, who is a teacher of languages in a private school in this city, was a prisoner in

FORCE BILL OR WORLD'S FAIR. Penneasee Decides to Withhold her Appro

priation for Chicago for the Present

NASHVILLE, Jan. 21.—The State Legislature to-day adopted a resolution declaring that no action would be taken toward making an appropriation for the representation of Tennes-see products at the World's Fair until the Election bill pending to Congress is finally disposed of. A week ago resolutions were intro-duced in the Legislature providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to consider the matter of an appropriation for an exhibit of Tennessee's prod-nots. A bill appropriating \$250,900 for the proposed exhibit was then offered. Gov. Tay-lor, in his annual message, called attention to the Exposition, saying Tennessee could not af-ford to neglect this opportunity to advertise Itself to the world, and that a large appropria-tion would be money loaned at great interest. Gov. Taylor also transmitted certain suggestions matured by the Commission and a copy of a bill which had been presented to all the States to secure uniformity of action.

The general sentiment was that an appro-priation should be made. Soon after the Senate met to-day Mr. McCorkle of Dyer county introduced the following joint resolution:
"Whereas, We view the introduction and

prosecution of the Election law or Force bill by the Federal Congress as a declaration of war on the social and financial interests of the Bouth, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we postpone action on the bill to appropriate \$250,000 to make an exhibit of Tennessee resources at the Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1898, until the final disposal of the said Force bill."

A motion to suspend the rules was made and the resolution adopted. Mr. Vincent of Weakley county introduced in the House a joint resolution providing that if the Force bill be comes a law Tennessee will not be represented at the World's Fair. At the afternoon session of the House the Senate joint resolution was adopted by a strict party vote, 62 Democrats voting for and 13 Republicans voting against it.

CONRAD N. JORDAN IN CONTEMPT.

He Refuses to Pay His Pins for Nex-appearance as a Juror.

Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, ex-President of the Western National Bank, is in contempt of the Supreme Court, and, according to the statement of Junior Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas E. Rush, unless he complies with Jusliable to arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. Jordan was drawn for jury duty for the second term of last February, and was notified to appear in court on Feb. 17. He took no notice of the notification, and in due o surse a fine of \$100 was imposed on him. On 1 bec. 23, Mr Rush, who has charge of the delinquest jurors' branch of the city's law department, served him with a motion to show cause will the fine should not be collected. Mr. Jordan failed to appear to show cause, and on Jan. 6 formal judgment was entered against him. The usual form of letter notifying him of the judgment was sent to Mr. Jordan, and five days lister he called on Mr. liush. He was very an Kry. He was a resident of Englewood. N. J., and not liable to jury duty in New York.

Mr. Jordan was told that his plea was an odefence, and that he had been fined \$100 for contempt of court. He answered that the judgment could not be collected, and that he would institute legal proceedings against a uy one who attempted to collected, and that he doubt in formed him that the amount, with \$11 additional for costs, could and would be collected within sixty days, or that he must put u p with the consequences. Rush, who has charge of the delingu ent jurors'

the consequences.
Mr. Jordan was United States Treasure r during Mr. Cleveland's Administration. It is was
absent from the city yesterday when a reporter called at his office. 45 Wall street.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY ACT.

It Has Decreased the Revenues, but | Was Increased the Security of the Mail s. Boston, Jan. 21.-Since the anti-lotten v not went into force the business of the agent s in this city has decreased greatly. Before the law was passed the agents here used \$50,000 wo rth of stamps annually. Now the ratio is or uy \$10,000 annually. It is said that the Po st Office department secured the passage of the Office department secured the passage of the law primarily to increase the security and safety of the mails. The lottery mail encours aged their among the employees, and when remain had once sacrificed honor for the content of a letter addressed to a lottery agent nothing was thereafter safe in his hands. The story of every confessed thief was the same—all began by stealing Louisians lottery letters. A marked improvement is already noticeable. The complaints of lost letters are not nearly as namerous as before the passage of the anti-lottery act.

The storm which was in Minnesota on Tuesday moved southeastward and was centred yesterday in southers Michigan, without having increased in energy. A low barometric area extended down the Mississippi River to the Gulf, in which threatening weather, with rain, prevailed. Snow was falling from Lake Erie west to

Minnesota and in the St. Lawrence valley.

The high barometric area remained stationary in the West; the one which was in the South had moved of the South Atlantic coast. The temperature continued to rise in all the States except in North Dakota and Minnesota, where a decided fall to zero occurred.

nesota, where a decided fall to sero occurred.

The storm in the lake region will produce light rain or snow in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England o-day.

The highest temperature here was 45°; lowest, 81°; lowest humidity, 77 per cent.; wind light, southerly. To day promises to be rainy and warmer. Priday fair

Average on Jan. 21, 1890..... SIGNAL OFFICE FORECAST TILL N P. M. TRURSDAY.
For Maine, New Hampsbire, and Vermont, rain or

snow; winds shifting to easterly; slight changes in tem-perature.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Counsetticut, easterly winds: stationary temperature
For eastern Keen Fork, rain; southerly, shifting to
casterly winds; stationary temperature.
For Now Jersey, rain; southeasterly winds; slightly

tionary temperature in central, slightly cooler in eas:

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware,

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mrs. William Waiter Phelps salied for Germany yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Laba.

The Park Board has awarded the bid for furnishing har, straw, oata and bran to the department to Theodore P. Hudman, whose bid was \$47.98.50.

The Executive Committee of the New York Demogracy will meet some night next week to decide whether the organization will hold primary elections.

E. Paxion.

John A. Dix Post, 185, has secured four boxes in the Matropolitan Opera House and has reserved seals for fity members for the entertainment of "The Union Prisoners of War Mational Memorial Association" in aid of the fund for the execution of a memorial hall in Washington in memory of the soldiers who died in Confederate prisons.

federate prisons.

The Tammany Hall Committee of the Bleventh district has elected by 0. S. Faine Chairman, W. H. Mein tyre bire Chairman, William sauer and John B. Trainor decretaries, and John J. Scannell is the leader of the district. The Tammany Committee of the Tweirth district will meet for organization to morrow night. There has been some talk of Patrick Leasan for lacker of the district, but it is likely than Denies Lanly will continue as leader.

PRICE TWO CENTS. FIGHTING THE FORCE BILL

MR. GORMAN'S MASTERFUL MANAGE-MENT OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Entire Session, Day and Night, Spont Over a Motion to Correct the Pournal-The Vice-President. Had Declared a Motion to Take Up the Gag Rule Carried Without Announcing the Vote-Senator Hoar in a Rage Over a Contigation Given Him by Senator Ensth-Senator Vest Holds the Ploor Until Midnight. when the Senate Adjourns-Another Exciting Session of the House-The Speaker's Rulings Attacked by the Democrate and Defended by Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The Senate met at 16 A. M. Immediately after prayer Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) directed attention to the absence of a quorum. The roll was called, and thirty-seven Senators responded to their names. On motion of Mr. Edmunds (Ben., Vt.) the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed togrequest the attendance of absent members. At 10:15 forty-seven Senstors, two more than

a quorum, had arrived, and the secretary began to read the journal of yesterday. When he got through the record of the morning busi-ness Mr. Gorman requested that the secretary read the remainder of the journal more slowly.

The secretary read: "On motion of Mr. Al-

drich that the Senate resume consideration of the resolution to amend the rules as to limitation of debate, it was determined in the affirm-ative; then, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, at 6:10, the Senate adjourned." Mr. Gorman asked whether the question be-

fore the Senate was the approval of the journal. The Vice-President-Yes. Mr. Gorman-Have I a right torthe floor on that motion?

The Vice-President-The Senator has the right to make a motion for the correction of the journal. Mr. Gorman-I move to strike, out the last

clause read by the secretary as to the motion of Mr. Aldrich. "It was determined in the af-firmative." He made the motion, he said, because that had not occurred. The journal was not correct in that particular. It was not for the purpose of interfering with the considerathe rules that he made the motion; but it was that the journal might contain the exact truth of what occurred in the Senate. No Senator. whether in the majority or the minority, could for a moment submit to permitting an entry to be made that a question had been carried when the vote was not put and announced. Mr. Gorman read the report of the proceedings from the Congressional Record in support of his position, and, commenting upon the rulings

"No one who had the slightest idea of par-liamentary law could have made such a de-cision, in the teeth of the rules of the Senate and in violation of all the laws that govern legislative bodies. No presiding officer, no matter who he may be, can take a Senator from the floor when by the rules he has a right to it. I do not believe that the Senate will permit the journal to stand which de-After referring to the revolutionary proceed

ings in three or four State Legislatures, Mr. Gorman said that it would not do for the Vice-President to say that he would ignore the law and trample on the rights of States, and that no longer should the law govern. "When you do it, sir." he said, addressing himself directly to the Vice-President. "you take a responsibility such as no man living in this land of ours has ever assumed. You set the example for any luwless man or combination, to trample down the Constitution of his country or the law of his State. Insignificant as this proposition is as to the adoption of the resolution, the question goes beyond that, and I beg you and the Senate to pause. Let us go on in order. Let ns respect the rights of each other. Let us observe the rules that have been provided."

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) intimated that the morning hour was being consumed in discussion of a matter of no practical importance. He was willing to concede that the Vice-President had not declared the motion carried, and had no objection to the motion to the journal, but he would, at 11 o'clock, who the morning hour would expire, move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the tresolution, and then there could be no ques-tion as to the exact rights and status of all

resolution, and then there could be no question as to the exact rights and status of all parties concerned.

Mr. Gorman questioned Mr. Aldrich's statement that there was nothing of practical importance before the Benate. There was a question of great vractical importance before it. It was a question of great vractical importance before it. It was a question of the Representatives of the States a loud be preserved or whether they should be it rights of the Representatives of the States a loud be preserved or whether they should be it rights of the Representatives of the States a loud be preserved or whether they should be it rights of the Representatives of the States a loud be preserved or whether they should be it rights of the Representatives of the States a loud of the Representatives of the States a loud to the States a loud of the Representatives of the States a loud to the Representatives of the States and would he trusted, terminate it forever, and he hoped that there never would be such an attempt repe ated, either designedly or secretly. He the Refore asked for a vote on his motion, which he would construe, and which, he believed, the country would construe, as the correction of a gre at wrong perpetrated in the Senate yeaterday.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) hoped that the Vice President would decide the question as to we bother the journal was correct or not.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) said that the Vice President would decide the question as the whole of the Chair announced the rosult of the vote. I ask for my information.

The Vice-President—The Chair, from his own recoil ution, supported by the Constructional Record. I so of the opinion that while putting the question to the Senate.

Mr. Harris—That is the exact fact.

Mr. Harris—That is the will state, in addition, that after the matter was called to his attent ilon yeaterday afternoon he refreshed his ment wy

his attent then restered a afternoon he refreshed his mem my and referred to the Congressional Record a his morning, with the result announced.

The disa sussion was then directed to the custom of the presiding officer keeping a list of Senators who desired to speak on a measure. The custom was condemned by some Senators and approx ed by others. In the custom several Democratic Senators and approx ed by others. In the custom several Democratic Senators and approx ed by others. In the custom of the vice-i'r evident Mr. Gitson adding: "He has treated my with perfect candor and courtesy, and it his that Senators should vie with each other is at rating him the same way."

After the rone mussion had continued for an hour and a tall. Mr. Hale (Rep. Me.) inquired what had become of the motion to correct the journal, and was told that the yeas and nays had been ordered. He suggested, in view of what had become of the suggested, in view of what had taken place on both sides, and in view of the state unent of the Chair, that the order for the year sand mays be withdrawn and the motion agreed to by unanimous consent.

Mr. Gorman could not consent to that, He order for the year sand mays be withdrawn and the motion agreed to by unanimous consent.

Mr. Sherman the ight it a very small matter should be a record made; and he therefore could not withdraw rithe call for the year and mays.

Mr. Sherman the ight it a very small matter to ry to make a record against the accuracy of Mr. Spencer. pr. 20ahly the most accomplished and experie, tend officer of the Senate, and who had only dr awm a natural conclusion from the lines.

Mr. Platt (Hep. Connt.) said that he would vote against the correction 12 feb journal, because he hought that the who is proceeding sentirely justified the Record as it stood.

Mr. Gorman disclaires d any idea of reflecting on the clerk or Services of the fact that the Vice-President announced that the purpose of reflecting on the clerk or on the vice-President in the four that the purpose of reflecting on